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SFUND RECORDS CTR
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GLENDALE NORTH OPERABLE UNIT

RECORD OF DECISION

PART I: DECLARATION

PART II: DECISION SUMMARY

PART III: RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY AREA 2 SUPERFUND SITE

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

**United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9 - San Francisco, California**

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RECORD OF DECISION

GLENDALE NORTH OPERABLE UNIT INTERIM REMEDY

PART I. DECLARATION

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

San Fernando Valley Area 2
Glendale North Operable Unit
Los Angeles County, California

STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

This decision document presents the selected remedial action for the Glendale North Operable Unit, San Fernando Valley Area 2 Superfund site, chosen in accordance with CERCLA as amended by SARA and, to the extent practicable, the National Contingency Plan. This decision is based on the Administrative Record for this operable unit.

In a letter to EPA dated March 29, 1993, the State of California agreed with the selected remedy for the Glendale North OU.

ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE

Actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from this site, if not addressed by implementing the response action selected in this ROD, may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, welfare or the environment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REMEDY

EPA has selected an interim remedy for the North plume of groundwater contamination in the Glendale Study Area. This interim remedy is referred to as the Glendale North Operable Unit (OU). An OU is a discrete action that comprises an incremental step toward comprehensively addressing Superfund site problems. The remedy and all of the alternatives presented in the feasibility study were developed to meet the following specific cleanup objectives for the Glendale North OU:

- o To inhibit vertical and horizontal migration of groundwater contamination in the North Plume of the Glendale Study Area; and
- o To begin to remove contaminant mass from the upper zone of the aquifer in the North Plume of the Glendale Study Area.

The remedy involves groundwater extraction and treatment for the shallow aquifer system in the Glendale area of the San Fernando Valley. Under this remedy, contaminated groundwater would be extracted at a rate of 3,000 gallons per minute (gpm) for 12 years from new wells to be installed in the Glendale Study Area. The extracted contaminated groundwater will be filtered to remove any suspended solids, if necessary, and then treated by air stripping (single or dual-stage) and/or liquid phase granular activated carbon (GAC) to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs). After treatment, the water shall meet drinking water standards (maximum contaminant levels or MCLs) for VOCs. If air stripping treatment is selected, air emissions will be treated using vapor phase GAC to ensure that all air emissions meet applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements. The exact number, location and other design specifics of these new extraction wells and air stripping/liquid phase GAC units will be determined during the remedial design phase of the project. After treatment to remove VOCs, to meet the nitrate MCL, the water will be blended with an alternative water of a quality such that the resulting water treated, blended water will meet all drinking water MCLs. All or part of the extracted treated water will then be conveyed to the City of Glendale or another San Fernando Valley water purveyor for distribution through its public water supply system.

As a result of comments by the City of Glendale on the Glendale North OU Proposed Plan (July 1992) and Glendale South OU Proposed Plan (September 1992) which indicated that the City had sufficient water credits to accept the treated water from both the Glendale North and Glendale South OUs, and in order to decrease overall costs associated with the OUs, EPA has determined that the treatment plants for the Glendale North and Glendale South OUs will be combined. The total 5,000 gpm of treated water will be conveyed to the City of Glendale for distribution to its public water supply system. The exact configuration of the combined treatment plant will be determined during the remedial design phase of the project. The Glendale South OU Record of Decision will also reflect this decision to combine the treatment plants.

However, if the City of Glendale does not agree to accept the treated water from both OUs or if EPA determines that combining the treatment plants will significantly delay or hinder the implementation of the Glendale North OU, the treatment plants will not be combined. Furthermore, if the City of Glendale does not accept any or all of the treated water (possibly due to water supply needs), any remaining portion of the water will be 1) offered to another San Fernando Valley water purveyor or 2) reinjected into the aquifer.

The total duration of the Glendale North OU interim remedy will be 12 years. EPA will determine the need for and scope of any further actions every five years throughout this interim remedy period and again at the conclusion of this period.

The remedial action for the Glendale North OU represents a discrete element in the overall long-term remediation of groundwater in the eastern portion of the San Fernando Valley. The objectives of this interim action; inhibition of migration and restoration of groundwater quality to meet drinking water standards for VOCs to the extent practicable, would not be inconsistent with nor preclude implementation of any final, overall remedial action or actions selected by EPA in the future for the San Fernando Valley Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4.

EPA is the lead agency for this project and the Department of Toxic Substances Control of the State of California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is the support agency.

DECLARATION

This interim action is protective of human health and the environment, complies with Federal and State applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements directly associated with this action and is cost effective. This action utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment (or resource recovery) technologies to the maximum extent practicable, given the limited scope of the action. Because this action does not constitute the final remedy for the site, the statutory preference for remedies that employ treatment that reduces toxicity, mobility, or volume as a principal element will be addressed at the time of the final response action. Subsequent actions are planned to fully address the principal threats at these sites.

Because this remedy will result in hazardous substances remaining on-site above health-based levels, EPA shall conduct a review, pursuant to CERCLA Section 121, 42 U.S.C. Section 9621, at least once every five years after commencement of remedial action to ensure that the remedy continues to provide adequate protection of human health and the environment.

John C. Wise
John C. Wise
Acting Regional Administrator

6.18.93
Date